

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1823.

No. 164.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications

State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.

William Bell's Ex'rs
vs.
Shubal Garner and
John Garner.

Original attachment.
Levied on real and personal estate.

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case are residents of another state, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of May next, and then there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

A copy.
Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$ 2 62 63—6w

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Wake county, North-Carolina, on Neuse river, sixteen miles north of Raleigh, on the night of the 26th February last, a negro fellow named LEWIS, about twenty-three years old, five feet eleven inches or six feet high, slim and well made, of a dark complexion, smooth face, rather long and rising nose, pecked and of a yellowish colour towards the end; also a little yellowish on the cheek bones; very long flat feet; has sound white fore teeth, his neck somewhat longer than common, and the white of his eyes clearer than usual for negroes; has some marks of the switch on his back. He is a negro of a tolerably good countenance, active in almost any farming business, acquainted with moulding bricks, and a good distiller. He took with him two pair of homespun pantaloons of woollen, one white waistcoat, one round coat lined with black yarn, and one broadcloth coat, of a dark bottle green colour, made by a tailor; though no doubt he will change the most of his clothing, and go well dressed. He ran away in the year 1819, while the property of John Cabs, esq. of Orange county, deceased, and spent most of his time in the towns of Milton and Oxford, and passed as a freeman by the name of Lewis Petteford. It is supposed that he will also now endeavour to pass as a free man, and has probably obtained from some villain a free pass, the better to enable him to escape, or to procure employ. All masters of vessels, and others, are cautioned against harbouring or conveying away said slave. Any person that will deliver said negro Lewis to me, or confine him in jail and give me notice thereof, so that I get him, shall be amply rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

Benjamin Rogers.

March 4. 6t—1f

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th of April next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said land for the years 1819 and 1820, with the cost of advertising, &c. &c.

| Party's Names. | By whom given in. | No. of acres. | For what year due. | Situation. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| James Bass, | self, | 220 | 1820 | Mary's creek. |
| Ezekiel Brewer, | self, | 70 1/2 | 1820 | Cain creek. |
| Wm. Bradshaw, sen. | self, | 238 2 pls | 1819 and 1820 | Haw creek. |
| Samuel Bradshaw, | self, | 240 1 | 1820 | Meadow creek. |
| William Brooks, | self, | 110 | 1819 | |
| Francis Child, | self, | 440 | 1820 | Cain creek. |
| Benjamin Cruikshank, | self, | 351 | 1819 | Cain creek. |
| Doth, | self, | 150 | 1820 | Cain creek. |
| Henry Cruikshank, | self, | 117 | 1820 | Cain creek. |
| Wiseman Conrad, | self, | 174 | 1819 | Cain creek. |
| Mark Gibson, | self, | 67 | 1820 | |
| James Hammet, | self, | 226 | 1819 | |
| Thomas Howard, jr. | self, | 156 1 | 1819 | |
| John M. Daniel, sen. | self, | 401 | 1820 | Varnell's creek. |
| Alexander M. Daniel, | John M. Daniel, sen. | 72 1 | 1819 and 1820 | Varnell's creek. |
| James Varnell, | self, | 186 2 | 1819 and 1820 | Collins's creek. |
| Archibald Nicholson, | self, | 195 3 | 1820 | Cain creek. |
| Samuel O'Daniel, | James O'Daniel and self, | 103 3 | 1819 and 1820 | Cain creek. |
| Margaret Pickard, | self, | 366 | 1820 | Cain creek. |
| Michael Pickard, | self, | 248 1 | 1820 | Clendenin's creek. |
| Samuel Stewart, sen. | self, | 310 | 1819 and 1820 | Meadow creek. |
| William S. Kes, | self, | 96 | 1820 | Collins's creek. |
| William Turner, | self, | 103 | 1819 | |
| Peter Williams, | self, | 167 | 1812 and 1820 | |
| John Workman, jr. | self, | 90 | 1820 | Haw river. |
| Thomas Workman, | self, | 150 | 1819 | |

George Clancy, Deputy Sheriff.

February 26. Price adv. \$ 13 00 60—8w

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making

Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—1f

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.

John Bruce
vs.
Herman Haralson, jr.

Original Attachment.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks, that on the first Monday in April next, the deposition of James Hunter will be taken in the court house in Hillsborough, to be read as evidence (de bene esse) in behalf of the plaintiff in this suit.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$ 1 50 62—3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.

Moses M. Cowan
vs.
Joseph M. Murray.

Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph M. Murray, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Joseph M. Murray appears before said court, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then there reply or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$ 5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.

Pleasant Henderson
vs.
Edward Robson.

Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Edward Robson appears before said court, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then there reply or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$ 5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.

James Carrington
vs.
John J. Carrington,
admr. and others.

Petition for distributive share.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Moore and wife, and John Knight, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless they appear at the next court of said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then there file their answer in this cause, that judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$ 5 25 61—3m

M-Dowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

On the importance of procuring a good breed of Cows.—The expense of keeping cows of a poor breed, says the New England Farmer, is as great and sometimes greater than that of keeping the best. It costs a poor breed, the difference in breeds will scarcely be discernible by the product in milk. Some have, therefore, supposed that it is the food alone, which make the odds in the quantity and quality of milk. This supposition is incorrect, as may be evinced by feeding two cows of a similar age, size, &c. on the same food, the one of a good breed for milk, and the other of a different kind, and observing the difference in the milk product. No farmer, unless he is very rich, can afford to keep poor milk cows. He might almost as well keep a breed of "naked sheep," such as Swift tells of in his Gulliver's travels. The farmer who raises a heifer calf, that is from a poor milker, of a bad mongrel breed, is simple indeed. And yet many farmers sell the heifer calves of the best milk cows to the butchers, because they are the fattest. Such folks deserve to be poor, and may expect to meet with their just deserts. The discerning farmer will ever be particular in the selection of calves for raising.

Important to farmers.—The Portland Statesman, gives the following description of a threshing and winnowing machine, invented by Mr. Josiah Jaquith, of Bunsick, (Me.) "By this instrument, the progress of threshing, sifting and winnowing grain of any kind, is performed at one operation. The work commences by laying the grain in stalks, on the feed table. This table is supported in common machines, to be four feet long; but, for the purpose of preventing an interruption of labour where only one person is employed, may be extended to any designed length. The grain thus placed is carried under the flails, which are so equally and exactly applied, that it is almost impossible for any part of the grain to escape unthreshed. When the grain is threshed, it passes into a sieve which separates it from the fragments of stalk, &c. From the sieve it falls in front of a fan, set in motion by the same power, and is winnowed. By lessening the feed, and substituting a tight floor instead of an open one, the machine will answer for clearing clover and other seeds."

Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1823.

DEAR SIR—A geological survey or examination of certain sections of our state, made by a person of skill and science (such as professor Olmsted, of the university) would, without doubt, be attended with the most advantageous results. Discoveries of mineral might be made, that would open new sources of wealth to the state—such, for example, as beds of gypsum and marl, invaluable in agriculture; or mineral substances of various sorts, useful in domestic economy; or superior kinds of stone, such as free stone or marble, of fine quality, useful in building, and admired for their durability and beauty. What a wide field lies open for discoveries in metallic ores, useful for domestic purposes, and in some form, as articles of commerce! We would name IRON, which is an indispensable agent in every branch of industry.

The existing iron works, in the state, do not manufacture enough of that article to supply twenty-five per cent. on the demand for home consumption. The balance we receive from abroad, and in this way annually send out thousands of dollars for an article which it is probable may be found in a number of the western counties where it is not now known to exist.

LIME is not only indispensably necessary in building and tanning, but it is known also to be a most valuable manure. We are induced to believe that limestone exists in other sections of the state, than where it is now found. Notwithstanding this, how much money annually goes out of the state for this article. It is brought even to this place from the upper parts of Virginia, in wagons, and from the north by the way of Wilmington. A home supply would retain among us the sums that now in this way travel abroad. Is it chimerical to suppose that there may be salt springs in our state, or such indications of salt

as to ensure the obtaining of it by digging? They abound in other states—and why not here?

In addition to the common use of salt as a necessary of life, immense quantities of it are annually consumed in our state in the preservation of swine's flesh for market. Excepting what little is manufactured on the sea board, all our supplies come from abroad. What a discovery, then, would be a source of salt water in the interior of our state?

Another great advantage attending a survey of this nature, would be the opportunity furnished Mr. Olmsted, of making a chemical analysis of the various soils of our state. It is well known that the same sorts of manure are not equally suited to all kinds of soils. No farmer can carry on a judicious process of improvement, unless he has some knowledge of the predominant constituent qualities of his soil. Without this he may expend much labor to little purpose; and to find out, by experiments, what kinds of manure will best suit his fields, may take him several years; whereas, by the application of a few chemical tests, under the hand of a man of science, the whole secret is at once developed, and the road of improvement plainly pointed out.

But it is unnecessary to swell this letter with remarks of this kind—every intelligent mind will at once perceive the probable advantages of a geological investigation of certain parts of our state; and though none of the substances we have named may be found, yet there are many other rich and valuable ones in the mineral kingdom that lie latent under our eyes. There is one further observation that we wish to make in favor of a scientific examination of the surface of our state—it will bring it more under the notice of the intelligent part of the American public.

It is a truth we must all feel with humiliating effect, that North Carolina does not attract that attention from her sisters of the union, to which, we think, she is justly entitled. One principal cause of this, is, that we are not known. If our civil history, and moral energies are thus unknown, still less are the natural history and internal resources of the state. A survey of this kind will go far towards bringing us advantageously before the scientific public, as well as to teach our own citizens duly to appreciate their natural resources.

The importance of the survey being admitted, how is it to be accomplished? As the legislature of the state have, on two or three occasions, refused to make small appropriations for this object, we propose, in the name of the "Rowan Agricultural Society," to raise the funds.

1st. By small contributions from such of the agricultural societies of the several counties in this state as will apply part of their funds to this purpose. Under the agricultural act passed at the last session, each county, upon its forming a society, and raising a certain sum, is entitled to draw from the treasury its relative proportion of five thousand dollars. In order then, that each society disposed to promote the plan may contribute in proportion to its means, let the federal population of the largest county, (Orange) be the data of calculation. Let Orange give twenty-five dollars, and the other counties in the same proportion.

2dly. The Agricultural Society of N. Carolina will necessarily cease to exist, as its objects and views will be entirely superseded by the Board of Agriculture. If the arrears due this society are collected, they will form a small sum, which, it is proposed, shall also go into the geological fund. Let these sums be placed in the care of the board of agriculture, when organized, as agent of the agricultural societies, with instructions to apply them to the objects for which they were contributed; and let the results of the geological survey be communicated to the board, in order that they may be published in their annual volume, as authorised by the act of incorporation; by which plan they will receive an extensive and equal circulation throughout the state. We hope that the agricultural societies of the several counties, as well as the members of the state society, will bestow upon the subject of this letter the consideration which it may merit.

We remain yours, with sentiments of particular esteem,
CHAS. FISHER, for the
Corresponding Committee.
GALES, esq. Sec'y of the
N. C. Agricultural Society.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The course that France, in conjunction with the allied sovereigns of Europe, is taking in regard to the affairs of Spain, is by no means the result of a sudden and hasty decision. There can be no doubt that it was resolved upon,

before the assembling of the congress of Verona; and all that was there done, upon this subject, was the fruitless attempt to induce Great Britain to involve herself in the crusade, and to consult upon the mere ceremony of giving a solemn sanction to a measure already predetermined. Although the opposition of the British cabinet, and the earnest remonstrances of the Duke of Wellington against the folly, madness, and wickedness of the enterprise, caused France to pause for the moment, yet she was too far committed to recede. Various circumstances have transpired, which indubitably show that such was the fact, and that there was a previous understanding between the governments and certain individuals. As far back as December, it was understood at St. Petersburg, that a private treaty, offensive and defensive, had been entered into between the governments of Russia and France, of great importance, and that war was, therefore, inevitable. This was unquestionably true; and the compact was probably sealed without the privity of the Duke of Wellington, else he would have spared himself the last effort at mediation which he made at Paris.

There was also another occurrence, which it may be proper to mention here, as illustrative of the juggling that has prevailed. On the 11th of November, while the congress was yet in session, and before its determinations were suffered officially to transpire, proposals were issued in Paris, by Messieurs Julien Ouvrard and Rougemont de Lawenburg, for opening a loan on account of "the Regency of Spain," established at Urgel; the head quarters of the rebellious clans, called the "Army of the Faith." A suit was brought against the parties before named, by the Spanish minister resident at Paris, who complained that "it constituted an offence under article 12 of the law 17th May, 1819; it therefore prayed that the words "Regency of Spain established at Urgel" be erased from the said prospectus, and that it be forbidden to issue the like in future, under the pain of suffering the penalties of the law; and that the said Sieurs Rougemont and Ouvrard be condemned in the amount of the expenses incurred by the public administration, in taking the necessary steps to secure the dignity of the Spanish throne, and public order in France, and in taking such other steps as may be deemed necessary." &c. &c. On the 14th of January, the case was brought on before the tribunal of police, by the advocate of the Spanish ambassador, and after the parties had acknowledged the fact charged upon them, the president declared that "the sitting was too far advanced to be judged that day, and that it would be impossible to resume it that day week, because of the funeral solemnity of the 21st of January. It must therefore, he said, stand over a fortnight—that is to say, until the 28th of Jan. when all the sitting, which will commence at half past 10 o'clock, will be dedicated to this process." It happened, however, that the day thus appointed, corresponded with that of the royal order for the opening of the chamber of deputies; and the Etoile, [Star], a ministerial paper, accompanied the procedure with the following note: "In a fortnight, the question of the government de jure and de facto will be decided otherwise than by the tribunal of Police; it is probable that by that time the cortes will have no representative at Paris." And it was a correct prophecy, for on that day the king delivered his war speech, and when the case was called upon before the tribunal, it was at once dismissed by the president. Here, then, we have, in the circumstances, and the result, conclusive evidence of the understanding which existed among the parties, of a fixed resolution to unsheath the sword.

Our means of communication with Europe are now so frequent and certain, that it is not likely the next arrival will bring us news of the first blow having been struck. But great events may soon be expected. France has taken her ground, and cannot recede, although her first army may be compelled to retreat; for, divided and distracted as the Spaniards are, yet we cannot believe, that, like the irresolute Neapolitans, they will cower at the very appearance of their foe. The constitutionalists have so long sustained themselves, and the rebellious have made so little progress, that we are compelled to believe the former largely in the majority. And the cortes appear, in all their proceedings, to have in view one permanent object—that of defending to the last, as events may prescribe, that scheme of constitutional liberty, of which they have drawn the outline. But, notwithstanding that the enthusiasm and mental activity which pervade the Spanish nation, leaves us much room to hope for the best, yet, as friends of liberty and justice and free institutions, we have great cause to tremble for the result. We have

little reason to anticipate any serious insurrection in France, while her armies are abroad. Much of her internal trouble, for the last few years, (which has not been very formidable,) has been occasioned by those whose trade is war, and who have been out of employ. These will be embodied in the army, and, with active employment, the most powerful cause of discontent will be removed. And suppose, for the moment, that her first, and even her second division of troops, should be checked or cut to pieces—what then? Why, surely, France has not been so mad as to rush into this conflict, with a sole reliance upon her own resources and power. She cannot have forgotten that Napoleon, when at the height of his power and splendor, with an army considered invincible, and the terror of whose name was of itself a host, was unable to subdue the scattered forces of Spain, and preserve his brother on the throne. She has not, we may rest assured, embarked in this unrighteous enterprise, without the certainty of assistance, should it be found necessary, either to sustain her arms abroad, or to suppress insurrection at home. Should, therefore, her own forces, conjoined with the malcontents of Spain, be found unequal to the contest, the signal has only to be given, and half a million of northern bayonets will in a moment bristle in the air. Prussia, Germany, and Russia, will pour forth their legions, and the wild Cossacks will once more assist in carrying desolation and death over the fairest portion of Europe. The only chance that will be left to the Spaniards, will be to fly to the fastnesses of their mountains, and to weary and destroy their foe by partisan warfare alone—and in which every freeman must pray them to be successful. By the overwhelming armies of the north, Spain may be crushed, and her liberal institutions destroyed, but, if true to themselves, her people can never be conquered. In every hiding place will lurk a warrior, and every straggling soldier of the invaders may fall by unseen hands.

Great Britain is taking a course in this business, which, previous to the death of Castlereagh, was probably not anticipated by the allies. We believe Mr. Canning to have succeeded in essentially varying the policy of the cabinet of St. James. He is more liberal in his principles of government than was his predecessor. And instead of embarking in the quarrel on the side of oppression, as it is but fair to presume Castlereagh would have done, we find a resolute determination to maintain a rigid neutrality—if indeed John Bull can witness a fight so near him, without taking a share in it. This policy is creditable to the British cabinet, and it will also be profitable. It will give a fresh spring to her commerce, and full employment to her manufacturers. Exhausted in finances, as Great Britain has been by the late tremendous struggle in which she was engaged, the approaching calamities of her neighbors, should they continue any considerable length of time, will yield her a harvest no less rich than acceptable. Nor do we imagine that Jonathan will neglect to come in for a share. Even if John Bull should succeed in his attempts exclusively to furnish the peninsula with supplies, he will want all the surplus produce of our country. This will equalize the rates of exchange, and emphatically restore to us "the golden days of our commercial prosperity."

As Americans, we have nothing to fear from this crusade against the natural and inalienable rights of man; and, in a pecuniary point of view, it will probably result largely to our benefit. But, as Americans, in the full and happy enjoyment of all our political, religious, and social rights and privileges, we cannot but deeply sympathize with our transatlantic brethren, and shudder at the monstrous doctrine to be enforced at the point of the bayonet. "Having for centuries experienced the moral degradation and galling misery of a system of rule, which fettered their minds and plundered their property; which deprived them at once of all excitement to hope, and all rewards of industry, the Spaniards resolved to acquit themselves like men—to break in pieces the yoke which galled their necks and pressed their manly faces to the earth—to lift up their eyes towards heaven, and breathe freely the bounteous air with which Providence favored them." But the holy allies were afraid—they imagined their monarchical principles endangered by the revolution. France felt the danger in a nearer and clearer light; and the allies think themselves authorized, aye, they affect to think themselves pure and generous in their determination to counteract their objects, and check the march of reform, by the torch and the sword. It may be, however, that these royal conspirators against liberty will have other dangers to encounter. If there be "danger to a stagnant despotism from the fervid energy of revolution," may not the hired armies sent to extinguish the fire of freedom be warmed by its genial heat, and carry back a spirit that shall, ere long, burst forth and bury thrones and sceptres and monarchs in an undistinguished heap of ruin!

Warlike Movements.—The finger of Russia may be discerned in the late hostile movements of France, and never has

France been so entrapped, and made the mere cat's paw to pluck the chequins from the fire, as she has in the present. While France and Spain are at war in the peninsula, and Austria, Prussia and Russia sending troops, in limited numbers, Russia with the main body of her army marches towards Turkey—England having enough to do to assist Spain, and preventing her from being totally destroyed. Constantinople once taken, Greece free, and Austria having some new possessions, France must recal her troops (if there be any to recal) from Spain, and will be left the only sufferer in the affair. Pozai de Borgo, who is a Greek by birth, and one of the ablest of Russian ministers, has invented this plan.

National Advocate.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to another in Philadelphia, dated February 1.

My dear sir: I have already written to you by this vessel. She carries with her the king of France's speech to the chambers, from which you will see that war between that country and Spain is resolved on. It is understood that the British ministry have been using every exertion to prevent this dreadful calamity, but without success.

Never, do I believe, was so unjust a proceeding before heard of—and the mass of the people of this country are boiling with rage at the conduct of France. Unfortunately, the Spanish people are not united, but still the invasion of that country by a French army, may cause them to hang together, as they must well know if they do not, many of them will hang separately. From all I can learn, the conduct of the French government is very unpopular in France, and I feel persuaded there are many spirits in France who will show themselves as soon as the war commences, and I shall be surprised if Louis does not find some work at home. It is truly shocking to think that the destinies of 30 or 40 millions of people should be in the hands of such a man, who was indebted mainly to Great Britain and the Spanish people for placing him on the throne.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, March 15.

We received yesterday, by the schooner Convoy, a file of Jamaica papers to the 22d ult. from which we copied the latest intelligence from the capital of the republic of Columbia.

"Colonel C. S. Todd, authorized agent of the United States, arrived at the capital of Columbia (Bogota) on the 24th December. He made his journey from Carraccas by land, through Meulla and Cucuta. The civil and other military authorities, and the towns through which he passed, manifested every sign of consideration and pleasure, as well because he is the first foreign agent who has arrived there, as because he is commissioned by a state which was first to do us justice. Add to this, that the personal qualities of Mr. Todd are in themselves a sufficient recommendation."

Bogota Paper.

It appears that the late Mr. Zee, in his negotiations in Europe, transcended the powers with which he was invested: but the government seems disposed to fulfil the engagements he has made.

Another batch of pirates has been ordered for trial at Jamaica.

Baltimore, March 10.

It will be gratifying to every friend of South American liberty, to find that the political situation of the republic of Colombia is progressing with a steady pace to that state of stability and internal security which leaves scarcely a doubt of her becoming as prosperous and happy as her most sanguine friends could expect. The schr. Fox, captain Durkee, arrived at this port yesterday from La Guayra, having sailed from the latter port on the 26th February. A letter dated at La Guayra on the 20th February, which a commercial house has politely permitted us to peruse, communicates the following gratifying intelligence: "The political state of the country we are happy to say, is of the most pleasing kind as it relates to the war. Morales has sent a flag of truce or cartel to this place with prisoners to exchange, from Maracaybo, by whom we learn that place is closely blockaded by sea, and that General Montillo was about to advance on it with a very considerable force, against which the Spanish general had but a very inferior number to oppose. There is but little doubt that the result will be favorable to the republic; in which case, not only Maracaybo but Porto Cabello is expected to capitulate."

A friend has politely favoured us, says the Salem Gazette, with the copy of a letter from St. Salvador, dated Jan. 13, from which we have made the following extracts:

This city is still in the hands of the Europeans. They are closely besieged by the Brazilians, who are constantly skirmishing in the suburbs of the city. But a few moments since, I heard musketry within a short distance from my residence; in fact, we are so accustomed to hear firing, that we hardly notice it, till we have balls firing over our heads. Seven days since the city was attacked in three different parts at the same time; the skirmish lasted three

hours; the Brazilians advanced as near the city as to be heard to cry "Long live the Emperor," &c. Many were killed on both sides. Three days since, the European Portuguese attempted to take the island of Itaparica, which is opposite this city. The force consisted of 2 brigades of war, 2 schrs. and 15 or 20 gunboats from this city. They were repulsed with considerable loss; they however intend another attempt with bombs. The Brazilians have stopped all fresh provisions from coming to market. Fowls are considered very low at \$4, and turkeys at \$15 a 16, each; fresh beef, 80 cents per lb. and very scarce; vegetables as high in proportion; corn, \$7 50 per bushel; beans and peas \$8 per bushel; rice 50 cents per lb. In fact we are in a starving condition. A blockading squadron is shortly expected from Rio Janeiro; in which case the place must inevitably surrender to the Brazilians.

INDIANS IN MEXICO.

A report lately made by a committee of congress, gives the following account of the condition of the Indians in Mexico:

"The revolutionary government, immediately on its installation, released them from the service of the mita, (personal service in the mines,) which was the most obnoxious to them. The tribute was continued from necessity, as it afforded a revenue which could not be relinquished at that period. In 1814, they were relieved from the payment of the tribute, and took an active part in favor of the Creoles. The first step of the independent government of Mexico, was to remove all the restrictive regulations by which the Indians were kept in the state of minority and pupillage; and to the honor of that government, they now enjoy all the rights and immunities of other citizens. About nine tenths of the inhabitants of those provinces are said to be Indians and castes; and it appears, that within the last fifty years, instead of diminishing, they have increased in numbers, notwithstanding the injuries they have sustained."

The same report gives the following account of the Florida Indians:

By referring to the documents which were communicated to the committee by the honorable secretary of war, it will be found that, previous to the cession of Florida to the United States, the Indians were incorporated among the subjects of his catholic majesty; and, that each Indian had a right to land, as well as, and on the same footing with white, free black, and coloured subjects, in any part of the province; a right to lands, individually; but none nationally; as the full and complete jurisdiction and sovereignty was vested in, and exercised by, the Spanish government.

It must be admitted, that this system combined benevolence in its leading principles, and that, in practice, it exhibited a perpetual reciprocity of interests. Under it, the Seminole Indians had attained and were in the enjoyment of no inconsiderable portion of prosperity and happiness. It is stated, by Capt. Bell, that this nation was, before the destruction of their settlements in 1812, numerous, proud, and wealthy; possessing great numbers of cattle, horses, and slaves. And, it appears, from the statement of George J. F. Clarke, that since the death of King Payne, who died in the field with Roman dignity, at the destruction of their settlements in Alachua, during the troubles of this province in 1812, and that of his brother Bow Leg, who died of grief shortly after, they had little or no order among them; and their defeats in 1818 have completely broken them up, and dispersed them in small squads or families over the country; that many of them now live by cultivation and fishing among the rivers on the eastern side of the peninsula; and others, emaciated and naked, supply wood to the city of St. Augustine, carried in bundles on their backs; and, it is believed, that their numbers do not exceed 800 souls, in Florida, who are humble in the dust, and willing to submit to any system that will tolerate their life and living.

The result of the late attempt to hold a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, has been truly unfortunate. And from the disposition manifested by that nation, there is but little hope that the meeting in August next will be more successful.

The commissioners, we understand, under the expectation that the Indians would at least attend at the Agency and hear what might be urged in favor of selling their lands, procured a large supply of provisions, and had tents built. Some few did attend, but so scrupulously did they observe the orders in council which had been previously passed; that, although the weather was very inclement, they would not touch a ration, or venture in the inside of a tent. We could wish that civilized society should always present such examples of obedience to the laws of the land.

A deputation of the commissioners waited on Hicks, the principal chief, and remonstrated with him on the course that had been pursued by the nation. He heard them through their story very patiently, and dryly asked: "Will you give us two dollars per acre for our land?" Being answered in the negative,

he said "Very well. We know its value and can keep it—as for the claims your people have against us, we do not regard them. We can pay them without selling our land, whenever they are properly presented." These things are most infallible indications that the people of Georgia must be contented with what land they have already got, unless they adopt the idea of a certain titled son of Mars, who shall be nameless for the present, that Indians stand in the same relation to white men as the wild beasts of the wilderness, and that it is competent for the latter to drive the former from their possessions by force whenever *douceurs* fail of their usual effect.

Geo. Journal.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Commonwealth.

We feel much satisfaction in laying before our readers the following letter from the "Hero of New Orleans," in answer to one addressed to him by the committee appointed to draught an address to the people of the Union, on the subject of the next presidential election, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of this county, held on the 21st of January last:

Nashville, February 23.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 3d inst. with the Harrisburg paper, entitled the "Commonwealth," containing the address you have alluded to, has been this day received. The complimentary manner in which my fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania have been pleased to notice my military services, and their voluntary expressions of respect and confidence in me, has excited, on my part, a proper sense of gratitude. As a committee, appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States, on the subject of the next presidential election, you ask to be informed "whether I can or do approve of my name being used at this time as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States?"

I should have consulted my own feelings by continuing to avoid speaking on the subject; but the respectable source from whence the inquiry emanates, prohibits any but a candid notice of your communication.

My undeviating rule of conduct through life, and which I have and ever shall deem as congenial with the true republican principles of our government, has been, neither to seek or decline public invitations to office. For the services which I may have rendered, and which have, it is hoped, proved in a degree beneficial to my country, I have nothing to ask. They are richly repaid with the confidence and good opinion of the virtuous and well-deserving part of the community. I have only essayed to discharge a debt which every man owes his country when her rights are invaded; and if twelve years' exposure to fatigue and numerous privations can warrant the assertion, I may venture to assert, that my portion of public service has been performed; and that, with this impression, I have retired from the busy scenes of public life, with a desire to be a spectator merely of passing events.

The office of chief magistrate of the Union is one of great responsibility. As it should not be sought by any individual of the republic, so it cannot with propriety, be declined, when offered by those who have the power of selection. It is interesting to the American people alone, and in the election they should exercise their free and unbiased judgment. It was with these impressions, I presume, and without any consultation with me, that the members of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, as an additional testimony of their confidence in me, thought proper to present my name to the American community. My political creed prompts me to leave the affair uninfluenced by any expression on my part, and to the free will of those who have alone the right to decide.

Your obedient, &c.
ANDREW JACKSON.
To the Committee of Dauphin Co.

NATHANIEL MACON.

A New York paper, in noticing the nomination of Mr. Macon to the presidency by a writer in the Petersburg Republican, remarks—Mr. Macon is well known in the history of our country, as well as of our government. He was in the army of independence, and is said to have fought bravely in support of the country. He is, we presume, the oldest member of the national government, having been in congress, either in the house of representatives, or in the senate, ever since its organization. For several years he was also speaker of the house, and his conduct, whilst in that arduous and difficult station, was such as to secure him general respect and confidence. After having been a member of the house 26 years he was appointed a senator, which place he now holds. It is also strongly urged, that North Carolina, under the influence of a becoming modesty, does not put herself forward, and demand the office for one of her citizens. As a politician, Mr. Macon has always belonged to what is termed the 'republican' party—that is he was opposed to the federal administration of the government whilst it was in the hands of that party, and a firm supporter of Mr. Jefferson and his followers. He was not, however, a violent man, and ever sustain-

ed, even among his opponents, the character of an upright and virtuous politician. His honesty, we believe, never was questioned. Those who differed the most widely from him with regard to public measures, always, as far as we have been informed, acknowledged his integrity, and of course paid him the tribute of their respect. If we were permitted to give our own opinion of Mr. Macon, founded as it is upon personal acquaintance, and upon the knowledge of others on whose judgments we rely, it would be—that he is firmly attached to the constitution and government of his country; that he is a man of strict integrity, incorruptible by any intrigue, or electioneering machinery; that he is singularly frank and unreserved, above all cunning and chicanery, too honest to be bribed, too independent to be flattered; that in relation to the public expenditure, he is careful and economical, and his regard for the constitution paramount. To these must be added, good sound common sense, and great experience. There are but few men who are likely to be brought into view as candidates for this high station, of whom so much is commendable may be said, and against whom fewer cardinal objections can be raised."

SELECTIONS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states, that under the late act for settling the vice-president's accounts, 100,000 dollars had already been allowed him, and that it was expected an additional allowance would be made him of from 80 to 120,000 dollars.

Colonel Pell, who was appointed by gov. Clinton in 1818 to settle the claims of the state of New York against the United States, has retained in his hands nearly eighteen thousand dollars of the money received from the general government, of which he gives no satisfactory account, and for the recovery of which the legislature has directed a prosecution.

The last Nashville Gazette informs us, that general Jackson is disposed to consider the appointment of minister to Mexico as complimentary; but that he will decline it, because, from the present distracted state of that empire, he could render his country no service by going there.

At New York, Joshua DeGraff has been sentenced to the state-prison for ten years for forgery. Until this crime, he sustained a fair character. He has a wife and seven children.

Porto Rico Expedition.—The New York Evening Post says—Our readers will recollect that a number of men, among whom was Baptiste Irvine, sailed from this country last fall in an expedition under Decoudray, whose object was to revolutionize Porto Rico, but whose plans were frustrated and all taken prisoners. We are informed they have had their trial and are sentenced to thirty years imprisonment.

Summary Justice in a Regular Way.—On Wednesday evening last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a man was seen taking a trunk out of a waggon in market street, in the absence of the wagoner. He was immediately pursued, overtaken, and placed in prison for safe-keeping. Yesterday morning he was brought before the mayor, and committed, a bill was found by the grand jury which was then sitting, and before 1 o'clock, he was sentenced by the mayor's court to 6 years imprisonment. *Phil. paper.*

A physician in town, says the Portland Statesman, has mentioned to us a fact worth noticing, that many formidable diseases among males, with which the medical profession has to contend, often arises from wearing tight cravats. The following he enumerates as some which have arisen from this source, viz. Apoplexy—Epilepsy—Palsy—Bleeding at the Nose—Polypti—Deafness—Headache—Night Mare—Diseases of the Heart—Convulsions, &c.

An Excellent Cow.—Thomas Beeson, of Brandywine hundred, informs the editor of the Delaware Gazette, that his neighbor Wagoner's cow had three calves on the 22d ultimo; but one of them, for want of proper attention, died the next day. This cow is but about six years old, and has had eight calves. On but midding keeping last summer, she gave milk enough to enable her owner to sell six pounds of butter per week, besides what was used in their family.

Fire.—The elegant and extensive structure, the Hall of the Washington Benevolent Society, adjoining the Mansion House Hotel in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th ult. The upper story of the hotel was also destroyed. This destruction of property is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

During a very severe thunder storm on Sunday the 9th ult. two negro houses on the plantation of Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, in St. James' Parish, S. C. were struck by the lightning and consumed, together with eleven negroes, who it is presumed were killed by the lightning.

A letter was received at a bank in Boston, a few days since, inclosing a sum of money which the unknown writer declares was overpaid to him some years since, and which poverty induced him to retain.—The supposed amount of interest was added.

It is a coincidence worthy of remark, that the earthquake at Valparaiso happened on the same day with that by which the city of Aleppo, in Asia, was destroyed.

A Merchants' Exchange Company has been formed in the city of N. York for the purpose of erecting a building for the transaction of commercial concerns. Its cost, including the purchase of a lot, is estimated at six hundred thousand dollars!

Mr. Joseph Moses, of the Jewish persuasion, lately hung himself in London, in consequence of his great losses by the depression of Spanish stocks in which he had dealt largely.

The intenseness of the frost in many parts of England the past winter has been severely felt by man, beast, and bird. An immense number of water fowl have been easily taken, and larks and other small birds were caught with but little trouble. On the 26th of January one man caught in a garden in Southampton between six and seven hundred small birds. The price of fuel had been greatly enhanced, and hundreds of poor suffered in consequence.

It was said at Madrid, at the time the British minister, Sir. Wm. A. Court, made the demand for remuneration from Spain, that a secret treaty for the surrender of Cuba to Great Britain, had been agreed to by the former ministers of Spain, which their successors refused to sanction.

The *Constitutionnel*, 18th January, noticing the affairs of Spain, contains the following—"The attention of our readers will doubtless be attracted to the treaty of commerce definitively concluded between Spain and England, which we shall make known to-morrow. It is added, 'that Cuba is made a free port to the British commerce'—that Spain has acknowledged the claims of England for spoils, &c.—and that the independence of the Spanish colonies is also recognized."

A *French Giant* has lately been exhibiting in Liverpool—he measures seven feet four inches in height, is of remarkable strength, perfectly proportioned, and twenty-three years of age!

Loss of another Steam Boat.—The paper from Baton Rouge, of February 8, gives an account of the loss of the steam boat Alexandria, on its way up the Mississippi. At about 11 at night, the first of her having left New Orleans, the boat ran foul of some drift wood which started the timbers so that she sprung a leak. The wheels were also somewhat injured. The boat was then put about for the purpose of running ashore. After going about 8 miles she went on a sand bar, when in a sinking condition. The passengers, (about 40, and nearly as many slaves) were put ashore, and the hands began to take out the cargo, but unaccountably desisted without effecting much, and in a few hours afterwards, she sunk to her upper deck. During the confusion a dispute arose between the mate and a gentleman from Alexandria, who was the owner of a part of the cargo, in consequence of the little pains that was taken to secure the goods. The result was that the mate was stabbed in several places—but whether mortally or not, was not known.

From the National Intelligencer.

We publish the following information with the more regret, because the gentleman who communicates it has possessed the best opportunities of becoming well acquainted with the facts which he conceives it proper to announce to the public:

MR. S. GILES & SEATON:

GENTLEMEN:—Being acquainted with the circumstances, I feel it my duty to apprise not only the citizens of this place, but all others, of the fact, that the contractor for the Fifth Class (lately drawn) of the lotteries termed "Grand National," has failed, and refused to pay the capital prize, and many smaller prizes in the said lottery, after the same have become due. He has now left the city, without giving to those who have managed the lottery the least hope that the prizes will ever be paid.

The tickets which he has in the 6th class of these lotteries have been obtained under false promise, and this notice is given to prevent imposition from the sale of them or of prize tickets in the preceding class. My name I leave with you for the use of those who may have occasion for it.

It may be also proper further to state, for public information, that, after mature consideration, the most enlightened legal counsel has given the opinion, that the corporation of this city is in no way responsible for the payment of prizes drawn in the late class of this lottery.

Salisbury, March 11

And yet another Warning!—On Saturday, the 8th inst., a man by the name of Jonathan Willis, was killed by the discharge of a gun while in the hands of one John Bivings, at the house of Capt. John H. Swink, about four miles from this town. There had been a muster at Capt. Swink's on Saturday; after the company was dismissed Bivings, with one or two others, got considerably intoxicated; some of them proposed

to fire at a mark, and Bivings loaded his gun, as he says, for that purpose; but failing to make up a shot, a number of them went into Capt. Swink's house, where we suppose more whiskey was drank; a good deal of wrangling, of course, ensued; Bivings, particularly, was noisy and troublesome—he sat down by the fire, the loaded gun lying across his lap, with a broken ramrod in it, the muzzle pointing towards the door,—while sitting there, he repeatedly asked Mrs. Swink to snap the gun, to see how easy it went, which she did, once or twice, it not being then primed,—he afterwards primed it, and again asked her, as well as her sister, to snap it—but they both refused, saying they were always afraid of a gun, but more especially so when loaded, and they were afraid it was then loaded,—but even if it were not, they knew it was primed, and that by snapping it would flash, and frighten them. Bivings then asked a man standing the other side of the fireplace, to snap it; the man refused, but struck at it with a short piece of an old ramrod, which, it is said, could not have reached within two feet of Bivings; the gun however, instantly fired,—the ball with which it was loaded struck Willis, who was standing outside of the door, in the piazza, in the back of his neck, and came out at his cheek,—the ramrod struck him in the back of the neck, and lodged there. He soon after expired. Mr. Willis was a hard working, industrious poor man. He has left a wife and two children.

Bivings was examined on Wednesday last, and admitted to bail, till next Superior court.

This is an instance of such stupid, criminal carelessness, (though many call it by a harsher name,) that we hope all who hear of it will retain it fresh in their memories, to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of so revolting a scene.

In a review of Nuttall's Journal, the North American Reviewers take occasion to remark that they regard the Missouri beyond doubt the largest river in the known world. They include that part of the river Mississippi which is below its confluence. The Missouri brings into the common channel, according to the best authorities, four times as much water as the Mississippi. It is at least twice as long, and some of its principal branches are even longer than the Mississippi. The length of the Missouri from its source in the Rocky Mountains, to the Gulf of Mexico, is between four and five thousand miles. During three thousand miles of its course its apparent size is hardly diminished. The Amazon hardly exceeds three quarters of the length of the Missouri.

Hoaxing.—Several unsuccessful attempts having recently been made, to dupe us by accounts of marriages and deaths that never took place, we can but pause for a moment, to remark how little cause the successful party would have had in the triumph of his joke. There is nothing dexterous, manly, or wonderfully skillful, in telling to a printer an anonymous lie; in communicating false intelligence, that two parties are joined in wedlock, who never dreamed of such connection, or that one is now dead who is perhaps living and reading his own obituary. What mighty triumph can the offending party gain by this. He denominates it a hoax, and laughs at the credulity of the printer. Let us rather call things by their proper names; this man is entitled to the two honorable epithets of a liar and a coward; he has stated as a fact, what is not true, and he is therefore a liar—he conceals his name to avoid responsibility, and is therefore a coward. And what has he done? He has, in the first case that we have mentioned, stained the cheek of female innocence, with the blush of insulted modesty, and in the second, caused the eyes of friendship to overflow with tears. Surely a man may, if he is resolved to make the experiment, prove himself a scoundrel by a less degrading sacrifice.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

The rising.—We find in the Boston Palladium the following good hit at the almost exploded theoretical doctrine that when we import more than we export we are losers to the amount of the surplus imported.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

In 1822, the town of — exported 1000 tons of ice, and brought back 250 tons of Coffee, and the account current stood as follows:

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Exports, cost, | \$800,000 |
| Imports, | \$100,000 |

Balance against the town! \$100,000

The U. S. schooner Revenge, capt. Levy, was wrecked near Balize, in the bay of Honduras, on the night of the 12th February. Her officers, crew, armament, &c. have arrived at Charleston.

The late European news, has but slightly affected the state of our market.—In Philadelphia, Flour advanced twenty five cents on the barrel, in Baltimore fifty cents, and in Alexandria twenty five cents.—We notice also that wheat has risen in Baltimore to one dollar and fifty five cents per bushel.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 2.

Trade of North Carolina.

Underneath will be found a circular from a committee of the merchants of Fayetteville, with the prices current annexed. As we can see no reason why goods of all kinds, and West India produce in particular, cannot be purchased as cheap in our own seaports as at other places, we recommend to our merchants the consideration of the policy of giving to our trade that direction; and we have little doubt, if the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington display a proper degree of liberality in the purchase of produce from the country, that the trade of a large portion of the state will ultimately be brought to those places. In some measure to assist in effecting this revolution in our trade, and thereby enrich our cities and advance the respectability of the state, it is our intention to commence with the next number of our paper to publish the prices current at Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, and Petersburg. A fair state of the markets being thus presented to view, the advantages of our own will be more readily perceived.

At the last Superior court of Jones county, Judge Donnell presiding, a negro fellow by the name of Brister, the property of Mr. Elijah P. Parn of that county, was tried on an indictment for a rape committed on the body of a white woman. He was convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 4th day of April inst.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1823.

The proceedings of a meeting of the merchants and citizens of Raleigh, on the subject of the depreciation of our bank paper in Virginia, with the determination to confine as far as practicable their trade to our own state, have been observed with pleasure by their fellow-citizens in this section of the state.—If the same spirit is diffused throughout the state, we have no doubt but that it will produce a happy revolution in the trade of North Carolina. If the merchants in the country can only be induced to give our own markets a fair trial, they will find it their interest to continue the trade, at least so far as regards their supplies of groceries. A great many arguments are at hand in support of this opinion, but we will only state a few prominent facts.—First, West India produce of all kinds is cheaper in Wilmington, than in any other port in the Atlantic states. Groceries, (sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, &c.) are frequently shipped to Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk and other places, there purchased and reshipped to Petersburg, and sold to N. Carolina merchants, paying two or three freights, commissions and profits, besides the enormous expense of wagonage from Petersburg.—Second, The produce of the inexhaustible forests on the Cape Fear, afford employment for a large quantity of shipping, which generally bring in salt or West India goods, to purchase their outward cargoes, thereby affording a constant and superabundant supply of these commodities.—Third, The American tonnage entered in the state of North Carolina, the year ending the 30th September, 1822, was 23,760, in Virginia during the same period, 16,301; this fact proves that we have not been acquainted with our own trade and resources.

We contend, without adverting to the measures adopted by the merchants of Petersburg, or without taking into consideration the depreciated state of our money in Virginia, that the prospect of immediate benefit is a sufficient inducement to our merchants and planters to confine the heavy part of their trade to our own state—all we ask is the experiment.

There are two steam boats, besides a number of poll boats and flats, constantly running on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington. It requires only two or three days to get any article that may be wanted from Wilmington, and the prices generally rule about the same, with the addition of the freight, which is only about 20 cts. per 100lb. For some years past the Fayetteville market has been generally well supplied with groceries; there are also several houses that import dry goods, and as the demand increases, the supplies and varieties will increase in the same ratio. In several instances, have goods been received here on the seventh day, after they were shipped from New York. Under these views, we solicit you to make a trial of our market for one season, not doubting, but you will find it your interest to continue the trade.

A "Prices Current" is annexed for your information; we take this opportunity of correcting an error which we have frequently observed in the prices current, published in the newspapers—the article of salt, is quoted in Wilmington and Newbern, at the cargo price; and in this place at the price of a single bushel, showing a difference in the mar-

kets, which does not in fact exist. Any instance of this kind may be found in the last Raleigh Register, which, we have no doubt, the publishers will be willing to correct.

The annexed are wholesale prices, or for such quantities as merchants from the country generally purchase.

Respectfully,
JOHN M. DORRIN,
DUNCAN T. MFROM,
GEORGE MCNEILL,
JAMES TOWNE,
BENJAMIN SALTER.
Committee of the Merchants of Fayetteville.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

| March 27. | | |
|--------------------------|------------|---------|
| Brandy, Cogniac, gall. | \$ 1 25 | to 1 75 |
| Apple, | 45 | |
| Peach, | 50 | |
| Bacon, | lb. | 8 1/2 |
| Beeswax, | 30 | 32 |
| Butter, | 15 | 20 |
| Coffee, prime green, | 28 | |
| 2d and 3d quality, | 25 | 27 |
| Candles, mould, | 20 | 22 |
| Cotton, | 8 | 9 1/2 |
| Corn, | bushel, | 65 |
| Flaxseed, rough, | 90 | 1 00 |
| Flour, | bbl. 6 50 | 7 00 |
| Gin, Holland, | gall. 1 12 | 1 25 |
| Country, | 37 | 40 |
| Hydes, Buenos Ayres, lb. | 16 | |
| Iron, | 100 lbs. | 4 1/2 |
| Lime, | cask, 2 50 | |
| Molasses, | gall. | 28 |
| Pepper, | lb. | 25 |
| Pimento, | 27 | 30 |
| Powder, | 7 50 | 8 00 |
| Rum, Jamaica, gall. | 90 | 1 00 |
| Windward islands, | 75 | |
| New-England, | 42 | 45 |
| Rice, | 100 lbs. | 2 75 |
| Salt, | cwt. | 3 00 |
| Sugar, Muscovado prime, | 8 00 | 9 00 |
| Common, | 7 00 | 8 00 |
| Loaf, | 16 00 | 19 00 |
| Salt, Liverpool, bushel, | 90 | |
| Turk's Island, | 65 | 70 |
| Tallow, | lb. | 8 |
| Teas, Imperial and Gun- | | |
| powder, | 1 30 | 1 50 |
| Hy-on, | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Tobacco, Leaf, 100lbs. | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Manufactured, | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| Wheat, | bushel, | 1 25 |
| Whiskey, | gall. | 40 |

MARRIED.

On the 20th ult. by John Blackwood, Esq. Mr. James Burroughs to Miss Mary White, daughter of William White, all of this county.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Ezekiel B. Curry, Mr. John Tate to Miss Henrietta Armstrong, daughter of Joseph Armstrong, all of this county.

DIED.

At Cain Creek, in this county, on the 26th ult. Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, aged about 32 years.

At Washington City, on the 18th inst. in the 66th year of his age, the H. N. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This distinguished citizen has long occupied a conspicuous place in the public eye, and his talents and worth are too well known to require an obituary notice. On the bench of the state of New York, and since, on that of the Supreme Court of the United States, the public have long acknowledged in him the learned and independent judge, the finished gentleman, and truly benevolent man.

It is some consolation to his family and friends that he has sunk into the grave at a good old age, crowned with honors, and wept by all who knew him. To his afflicted family his loss is irreparable.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

| | 9 o'clk. | 12 o'clk. | 3 o'clk. |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| March 26 | 45 | 45 | 48 |
| 27 | 43 | 45 | 46 |
| 28 | 49 | 57 | 61 |
| 29 | 51 | 53 | 52 |
| 30 | 49 | 51 | 50 |
| 31 | 49 | 55 | 60 |
| April 1 | 53 | 61 | 66 |

TRUST SALE.

In execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall, on Monday the 12th May next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Market House in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing about 500 hundred acres; lying on the waters of Cain Creek—also the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to the Lot in the town of Hillsborough, whereon his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to several likely young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs. Frances Child.

Thos. Tompson, Trustee.

April 2.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note of hand drawn by L. Moses M'Cown in favor of Martin Hanks, for two hundred and eleven dollars and some cents, dated in March, 1822. This is therefore to forwarn all persons from trading for said note, or making payment to any person but the subscriber.

Martin Hanks.

April 1.

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of reclaimed worn out land, in the present year, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece woollen felled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.

For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best two horse plow, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce well authenticated certificates of the measurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, Sec'y.

April 2.

AN adjourned meeting of the society will take place in the town of Hillsborough, at the Union Hotel, on the 29th of May next; when and where all the members of the society, and all others who wish to encourage agriculture and agricultural improvements, are particularly requested to attend.

April 2.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. April 1, 1823.

| A | William Kirkland. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| James W. Armstrong, 2 | L |
| Wm. Armstrong, | William Long. |
| Frederick Avery, | Charles Lamkin, |
| Sarah K. Anderson. | Stephen Lind-ey, |
| B | James D. Lynch. |
| Andrew Burnes, | M |
| Ransome Baldwin, | A. D. Murrell, 2 |
| Ephraim P. Bradford, | Walter Mangum, |
| Elizabeth Barrell, | Hugh Montgomery, |
| Miss Eliza Benjamin, | Willie P. Mangum, 8 |
| William Brown, | Charles M'Cauley, |
| Sarah Bryan, | Andrew M'Broom, |
| Samuel Biglow, | Sarah M'Bane, |
| Thomas Brewer, | John Mebane, 2 |
| David B. Alsbrook, | Wm. B. Meroney, |
| Levi M'Collum. | N |
| C | Charles Cotton, |
| Reuben Carden, | Henry Neal, 2 |
| Williams D. Carrington, | Curtis Newel. |
| John Carrigan, | O |
| Patsey Cates, | John H. O'Neal, |
| Wm. J. Craig, | Nancy O'Terrill. |
| Benjamin Carrell, | P |
| William Collins, | John Pitts, |
| Paten Clemons, | Richard Peacock, |
| James Cartell, | Leonard Prather, |
| Basdale Crawley, 2 | Mark Pickett. |
| D | Ashborn Davie, |
| Mr. Darby, | Joseph Ryan, |
| Thomas Duit, | Benjamin Ricks, |
| Arnon Denman, | David Roach, 2 |
| Thomas Davis, | Sarah Riggs, 2 |
| E | Michael Ray, |
| Fanny Evans. | William Roach, |
| F | Victory Roundtree, |
| Robert Faucett, | Thomas Reding, |
| Susanah Faucett, | O. B. Rogers. |
| Alexander Forrest. | S |
| G | John Scott, |
| Daniel Green, | J. P. Sneed, |
| Barzillai Graves. | George Smith, |
| H | ohn Smith, |
| William Hall, sen. | Henry Storall. |
| Morgan Hart, | T |
| Jonath Hobbs, | Enoch Thompson, |
| Gilbert Hart, | James Turner, 6 |
| William Harris, 2 | Peter Thompson, |
| Hannah Harris, | Levi Todd, |
| William Hall, | Nathan Turner, |
| Richard Howard, | Thomas Thompson, |
| Robert Hastings, | Samuel Turventine, |
| Richard Hays, | Edward Turner. |
| Alexander Hall, | U |
| Mary Harris. | E. Umstead, |
| J | John Umstead, |
| Allen C. Jones, 5 | Halling Usher. |
| Daniel Jones, | W |
| Wm. B. Jameison, | Widow Jude Wason. |
| William Johnson, | Thos. D. Watts, 2 |
| Harbert Jeffers. | John Woods, |
| K | Wm. L. Wolf, |
| Edward King, | Wm. Woods, |
| Samuel King, | Mary White, |
| R. L. Cook, P. M. | Richard Woods, |
| April 1, 1823. | James Williams. |

April 1, 1823.

TO RENT.

THE Dwelling House of Mrs. Lockhart, in the town of Hillsborough, which contains five rooms and two fire places, will be rented by the month or year, at a moderate price. The property is well shaded and well enclosed, and has a spring of excellent water. For particulars inquire of

J. S. Smith.

March 26.

From the New-England Farmer.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine."
With mirth let us cherish our hearts,
'Tis a precept by Solomon given;
And cheerfulness surely imparts
The temper best fitted for heaven.

Among all the numberless ways
By which folly contrives to be wrong,
There's none which more weakness displays
Than wearing a visage too long.

'Tis omnipotent Donor designs
That the gifts of his grace be enjoy'd;
Hence, he that for ever repines,
Had better be better employ'd.

When first was created our race,
This earth for man's mansion was given;
And shall he find fault with the place
To which he's allotted by Heaven?

'Tis a thing, I believe, understood,
In which every sect is agreed,
This earth was declared to be good,
And so in the Bible we read.

Under Providence, tenants at will,
A fine habitation we hold;
For us to be murmuring still
Is wicked, ungrateful and bold.

Yet well-meaning people I've seen,
Who think true religion is shown
By a sort of a wo-begone mien,
And a whining conventional tone.

'Tis true, there's a season to mourn,
As Solomon says; nevertheless
Our griefs should be manfully borne,
And 'tis folly to cherish distress.

A train of diseases await
On a heart that for ever is sad;
And come from a sorrowing state,
Become irretrievably mad.

That religion can never be true,
Which bows its disciples to earth;
For he that has heaven in view,
Has the best of all titles to mirth.

With mirth then we'll cherish our hearts,
'Tis a mandate by Solomon given;
For cheerfulness surely imparts
The temper best fitted for heaven.

From the Baltimore Evening Chronicle.

THE PATRIOTIC SPANIARDS.

Texas—Rule Columbia.

Iberian mountains high and hoar,
Whose tops are crown'd with vestal snow,
What sudden light begins to pour
And flash upon the vales below—
'Tis freedom rising from her car,
To light in Spain her morning star.

O! by that light what glorious shades
Of heroes and of saints are seen,
All armed with shining battle blades;
With names to memory ever green,
They move behind fair freedom's car,
While she re lights her morning star.

Now, while her favourite star she turns,
And sets it in a sky so clear—
Behold, behold, what lustre burns,
What sacred light—'tis glory's sphere;
Shout every hill-top from afar,
For freedom lights her morning star.

That light inspires each patriot soul,
And swells the heart to noble deeds;
Each hill-top, far as eye can roll,
Now swarms with men and bounding steeds,
The patriots—next to Heaven they stand,
Defenders of their native land.

What swarming crowds are those beneath,
In the dark cavern shades they stray,
Poor grovelling slavish souls they breathe,
Without a glimmer of the ray;
Strangers have travelled from afar,
To quench this glorious morning star.

But, hark! what shouts the welkin rend,
From every mountain's shining height,
Adoring millions kneel and bend,
And gaze on that transforming light;
They swear to die at freedom's car,
Before they quit her morning star.

Think ye, cries freedom with a sneer,
This light can be extinguish'd so—
Ye slaves with consternation hear,
My sun is rising just below;
His glories beaming wide and far,
Shall only quench my morning star.

IMPROMPTU.

On reading the speech of the king of France
to the two Chambers, where he "invokes
the God of St. Louis."

May the God of St. Louis—the God of us all—
Ne'er sanction the march into Spain of the
Gauls!

Or if 'tis decreed that to Spain he must go,
As a foe to Spaniards, to freedom a foe—
May the God of Columbia, St. Louis and Spain,
Ne'er sanction the march of the Gaul back
again.

PYTHIAS.

From the Charleston Courier.

A TALE OF THE TIMES OF OLD.

The defeat of Major WYNNIS, at Fish Dam
Ford.

"Immortal may their memory be,
Who fought and bled for LIBERTY."

'Twas in the days when lord
Rawdon occupied the little village
of Columbia, and when gen. Winne
and col. Middleton, and capt. Thos.
Taylor, with their several corps, under
the command of gen. Sumter, lay

on the Broad river, at a place called
Fish Dam Ford, waiting for re-
cruits. Early on the 4th day of their
encampment, capt. Taylor repaired
to gen. Sumter, and told him of a
strong presentment on his mind that
they were to be attacked by the Brit-
ish on the following night. Gen.
Sumter treated the admonition with
a smile—the truth is, if this officer
had a weakness, it was but the ex-
cess of a physical strength which
never fell fear.—The Lion all over,
he could not bear any thing which
smelt of the Fox; and always fond of
fair play himself, he was slow to sus-
pect others of treachery. Hence,
even the British, though not much
given to compliment rebels, used to
call him the "game cock," when for
poor Marion the "swamp Fox;"
meaning, that while Marion would
never show but when he had the ad-
vantage, Sumter was always ready
to give 'em a fair fight.

Happily however, the impression
on Taylor's mind of an impending
attack that night, had in it too much
of a call from the invisible world to
be unduly in that way. He return-
ed to his little squad, about 40 in
number, whom he thus addressed,
"Boys, we have been here now 4 days
—the British are, no doubt, informed
of it by their good friends the Tories
—and this night, a something on
my mind assures me, they will give
us a hurra. The charge will com-
mence on gen. Sumter, as the first
in their way; next they will over-
whelm Winne; afterwards they'll
scout Middleton, and last of all,
they'll come down like five hundred
upon us. Now this be our play: Soon
as our centinels give the alarm, let
our fires be well replenished with
lightwood; then, forming our line
here, in the edge of this swamp,
with well loaded guns in our hands,
we will wait their approach; and
when they shall be gathered in
crowds around our fires, and laugh-
ing at the cowardly rebels, we will
give them a spanker that may sur-
prise the surprisers, and put the
laugh on the other side of their
mouths—and as to you, my brave
little fellow," said he, turning to one
Nat White, a little Baptist man
about 5 feet high, who had come in-
to camp the night before to help to
fight, but without even sling or stone
in his hand, "you may as well go
home again, for you can do us no
good, as you have no gun."

"Never mind that," replied the
little Baptist, "only let us come to
fighting, and I'll be bound a gun
will soon be put into my hands."
"Very well," said Taylor; and im-
mediately turned in, he and his men,
to put their guns in prime fix, and
collect heaps of fat lightwood, to be
in readiness for the British. Well,
sure enough, exactly as Taylor had
predicted, just about the dark and
solemn hour of two in the morning,
the enemy in great force, major
Weymss at their head, came dash-
ing up. Spang! spang! spang! went
the guns of the centinels instantly
answered by col. Middleton, officer
of the day, with a voice loud as a
trumpet, roaring out, "parade, pa-
rade, the enemy are upon you," and
at the same time running in, both he
and the centinels, as hard as they
could, the British close at their heels.
Raging like a roused lion, Sumter
rushed out to form his troops and
meet the enemy; but, as Washington
said of the British regulars at the
slaughter of Braddock, he might as
well have attempted to stop the floods
of Niagara with his feet. The mil-
lita, started from their sleep in the
dark, and under circumstances so
alarming, behaved as militia, when
surprised, always did and always
will behave, i. e. they took to their
"scrapers," and made themselves
scarce, as Paddy would say, in no
time and less. Still Middleton was
heard roaring along the camping
ground. "Parade! parade!" Enraged
that he should thus extend the
alarm, a stout British sergeant of
dragoons, named Johnson, mounted
on a rapid charger, dashed on ahead
of his troop, in pursuit of Middleton,
and, coming up with him hand
over hand, close to Taylor's fire,
would quickly have cut him down,
when Taylor said to one of his men
whom he knew to be a prime mark-
man, "Tom, can't you stop that
bold soldier?" "I'll try, sir," said
the rifleman, and grasped his fire-
lock; but at the same time heaved a
sigh, as surmounting to kill so brave a
foe. But what could he do? That
brave foe or col. Middleton must die!
In a moment he had his rifle on the
poise; then, glancing a quick eye
along the shining tube till he had
brought the fatal bead to bear, he
gave fire. The gallant Johnson only
saw the flash—Heaven, in mercy,
threw the sleep of death over all that

followed—pierced through the shat-
tered brain, the mighty warrior
dropped at once a poor lump of life-
less clay, and, tossed from his horse
with all his useless arms, was rolled
over almost into one of Taylor's
fires. Swift as thought, out from his
lurking place ran little Nat White,
and snatching up the dead man's
carbine and cartouch box, flew back
to his comrades with a hurra my
brave fellows! "Ah ha, capt. Taylor!
didn't I tell you so this morning, that
if we got to fighting I should soon have
a gun put into my hands?" Present-
ly, just as Taylor had foretold, the
British having fairly chased our
militiamen across Broad river, to the
huge amazement of the mud-eels and
cats, came swarming around Tay-
lor's fire, thick as wild geese around
the stacks of rice, and as noisy too;
cursing the d-d rebels as a pack of
cowardly rascals, for running off so
soon without stopping to give 'em a
little bit of fun. In that awful pause,
their regimentals shining in the
light-wood blaze like a sea of blood,
with metal buttons and cross belts
bright as day, Taylor gave the word,
and his whole platoon poured in a
murderous fire, mournfully answer-
ed by the cries and groans of the
wounded and dying. Only 37 guns
were fired, and yet two and forty of
the enemy came down—two of whom,
in the language of that day, played
"possum." The British returned the
fire, but killed only one man. Very
little more was done on either side;
for the Americans, as if content, like
their own generous rattlesnakes, with
the deadly wounds they had inflicted
on their enemy, retired with sul-
len joy into their darksome woods;
and the British, leaving so many of
their dead companions, with a bad-
ly wounded general behind them,
were glad to trot back to Columbia.
The next morning, soon as captain
Taylor and his men had returned to
the ground, the British Doctor came
in to dress their wounded. He hap-
pened to be an Irishman, and as
usual, a jolly sort of a fellow; for as
Taylor quizzed him concerning the
heavy drubbing which his country-
men (meaning the British,) had given
him last night, he replied with a
mixed laugh and blush, "Arrah,
"poor my soul now honey, but the boot
was on the wrong leg! Them d-d
fellows there out of the black swamp
played h-l with us. Gen. Sumter
too came in, and as Taylor expres-
sed a regret that he had done no
better, he replied with a magnani-
mity that does him more honor than
the most brilliant victory could have
done, "O my brave fellow, do not
talk so; you did wonders. I could
not for my soul, think where such
heavy firing came from."

On searching the pocket of the
brave sergeant Johnson, they found
a letter which he had just received
from his mother in London. It serv-
ed to show in what midnight dark-
ness the ministry had contrived to
keep the people of England, with
respect to the war in America. In
her letter, the fond mother heartily
congratulated her "dear son on the
blessed news which they had just re-
ceived, viz: That the rebellion in the
colonies was all happily extinguish-
ed—and that her darling child! now
that peace was restored, was no longer
exposed to the dangers of war;
and how glad she should be if she
could but come out to see him, and
be with him once more before she
died." Ah! happy mother! thought
Capt. Taylor, with a deep sigh, as
turning from the letter, he beheld
poor Johnson, the beloved subject of
it, a pale corpse on the sands, and
his manly face and locks all matted
and ghastly with blood—Ah! happy
mother, whose eyes are not permitted
to see this sight!

The following curious story was
related to me by gen. William Da-
vie, of North Carolina:—The morn-
ing before this fight, a stout fellow
of a Scotch Irishman, named M'Greg-
or, who had a son or two with capt.
Taylor, came within our lines to see
them. Being a harty old buck, who
chewed tobacco and talked big, he
was made much of in camp, and every
body must, of course, take a horn
with him. He stood fire like a sala-
mander; for in spite of all the brandy
that could be knocked into him, he
kept his legs till about sunset,
when he sunk down by one of the
fires, into such a powerful sleep, that
not all the din of battle aforesaid,
ever grazed him. Just before day,
when the wolves, nosing the sweet
odour of human blood, began to
howl, and the air became chilly, the
two English soldiers who had played
"possum," agreed to creep up to the
fire and take a warm. The bodies
of the slain lay very thick; mistaking
old M'Gregor for one of the dead
and much in their way, they fasten-

ed upon him by the head and heels,
and began to drag him on one side;
"Hollo! hallo there! What the d-d
are you arter?" roared old M'Greg-
or, loud as a French horn. The
Englishmen, struck by a sudden
scream from the tomb, let him drop
with such a jolt of his head on the
stones, as made him curse like a
Turk. "God bless your honor,"
cried the Englishmen, "we didn't
mean to hurt you, sir." "You didn't
mean to hurt me! what the d-d did
you mean! dragging a man, in his
sleep, over the stones at this rate?"

"Pon honor, sir, we thought you
were dead."

"Dead! cried he, starting, "dead!
Why what the d-d put that into
your head?"

"Why, God bless your honor,
don't you see that every body here-
abouts is dead?" This put old M'Greg-
or's eyes upon the stretch, instan-
tly his hair rose like bristles upon his
head; his eye balls staring forward
in horror—this moment in a camp
full of young people, laughing and
drinking, and now in worse than a
grave yard! He starts from a dead
man at his feet; he trips against a se-
cond; tumbles on the third; rolls over
the fourth; up to the wrists and el-
bows in puddles of blood. "Mercy
on my soul!" cried he, scrambling
up, "What's all this?" "Why, God
bless you honor," replied the En-
glishmen, "didn't you hear what a
h-l of a fight we had here just now?"

"Fight! who betwixt?"
"Betwixt the Americans and us."
"Why, who are you?"
"We are English deserters."
"Well, where's the English?"
They didn't know.

"Where's the Americans?" They
didn't know.
Hereupon, deeply pausing and
lifting up his hands, he began a so-
loiloquy in the religious mood. "Oh
my blessed God! only to think of
this! Here have the bullets been fly-
ing thick as hail; cutting down them
poor fellows there like hopper-grass-
es, and I lying here all the time
drunk! dead drunk! Oh, what if one
of them bullets had but taken me;
where would my poor soul have
been at this minute?" The English-
men shook their heads, and said "he
might, belike, have been in a bad
box." "In a bad box! yes, in hell!"
replied he, stamping his foot on the
ground; "in hell I should have been,
at this precious minute; howling
away with the damned." His holy
fit, however, did not last him long.
For presently, turning to the En-
glishmen, he called out, "Well, who
got the day? who got the day?"
"Oh, the Americans beat us," said
they. "Well, thank God for that,"
said he, and snatching up a musket
and bayonet that lay by one of the
dead men, he ordered them to sur-
render, prisoners of war. Next
morning, when captain Taylor came
in, there was old M'Gregor with
shouldered musket, walking back-
wards and forwards like a grenadier,
keeping guard, as he said, over the
prisoners.

AMERICAN ANECDOTE.

Just before the commencement of
the siege of Savannah in 1779, an en-
terprise was achieved, by six Ameri-
cans, remarkable for the address
and daring intrepidity with which
it was planned and executed. Capt.
French, of the British army, with
about one hundred men, had taken
post on the Ogeechee river, where
were also forty sailors on board of
five British vessels, four of which
were armed, the largest mounting
fourteen guns. Col. John White, of
the Georgia line, with capt. Elholm,
and four other persons, one of whom
was the colonel's servant, after
kindling at night a number of fires,
exhibiting the parade of a large
encampment, and using other strat-
agems, peremptorily summoned the
British commander to surrender.
Capt. French in order to save his
men from being cut to pieces by a
force which he supposed to be superi-
or to his own, surrendered (1st of
October,) without the smallest resis-
tance. Col. White having thus far
succeeded, pretended he must keep
back his troops, lest their animosity,
already stifled by great exertions,
should break out, and an indiscrimi-
nate slaughter take place in defiance
of his authority, and therefore he
would commit his prisoners to three
guides, who would conduct them
safely to good quarters. This hu-
mane attention of White was thank-
fully received.—He immediately or-
dered three of his attendants to pro-
ceed with the prisoners, who moved
off with celerity, anxious to get
away, lest the fury of White's corps,
believed to be at hand, might break

out, desirous as he was to restrain
it.—White, with the two men retain-
ed by him, repaired, as he unann-
ced to the guides and prisoners, to
his troops, for the purpose of pro-
ceeding in the rear.—He then em-
ployed himself in collecting the mi-
litia of the neighbourhood, with whom
he overtook his guide and prisoners.
This affair, says gen. H. Lee, in
his memoirs, approaches too near
the marvellous to have been admit-
ted by him, had it not been uniform-
ly credited, and never contradicted.

REAL IRISH FULL.

One of the most complete and sin-
gular bulls we remember to have
heard, and which is likely to afford
employment to the gentlemen of the
long robe, has recently been com-
mitted in the county of Wicklow.
We do not know that the subject has
yet been noticed by the public prints,
but we have no doubt as to the cor-
rectness of our information. Two
gentlemen, brothers, were recently
married on the same day, and the
respective friends of each, with the
brides and bridegrooms, determined
on celebrating the happy event as
jovially as possible. Accordingly the
whole party repaired to a house a
short distance from Wicklow, where
the day was spent in the usual style
of Irish mirth; there being no lack
of supply of the "generous grape,"
nor of the still more generous "na-
tive." At night, the brides, amidst
blushes and smiles, retired to bed,
but left positive orders that no can-
dles were to be allowed the bride-
grooms on their retiring. This doubt-
less was to save a repetition of
blushes, and evinced great delicacy
on the part of the ladies. It may be
supposed the gentlemen were not
long in following the example set
them by their wives, and they re-
turned to bed, observing strictly the
injunctions of their fair brides. But,
O, dire mishap! in the morning it
was discovered that each gentle-
man had gone to what was intended
to be his brother's bed! the ladies in
the dark, and the brothers' voices
strongly resembling each other, not
having noticed the fatal error! We
understand, what particularly puzzles
the lawyers, is, that one of the
ladies possesses a fortune of 6000l.
and the other one of 1000l, and the
gentleman who married the lady with
the latter fortune, wishes to keep
possession of the lady with whom he
slept, with the 6000l. this his brother
refuses to accede to; and in con-
sequence the whole affair is to be
made public. *Liverpool Adv.*

Life, in civilized society, can only
happily and harmoniously exist,
where there is a proper adaptation of
inclination and duty—of will and of
power—of thought and of action.
The same ingredients which make up
happiness in the bosom of an individ-
ual, make up also the happiness of
society. The vices, therefore, which
affect individuals with remorse.

It would seem the duty, then, of
those who would save civilization
from worse charges than can be al-
leged of the savage of the forest, that
endowed as they are by modern in-
stitutions, with extraordinary pow-
ers, they should use them for the
purpose of benevolence and good.

A savage, is impotence personified.
Beyond the reach of his bow, even
the squirrel is safe. While in civil-
ized society, with a feather, which
the Indian would disdain as the
companion of his arrow, a gentle-
man may, in his closet, scatter dis-
cord and misery among his fellow
creatures.

Civilized men associate together
for mutual happiness. They should
never forget that the pain which
they inflict on others, can never af-
ford happiness to themselves. That
what they tear away from another's
reputation, can never clothe their
own nakedness. And that especial-
ly when entrusted with lofty stations,
and placed as beacons in society,
they should never raise the flag of
discord.

What a pity it is that the charac-
ter of Epaminondas is not more stud-
ied among us. He endured unwar-
ted insults, because he would not
subject intellect to vulgarity. And
he enjoyed the triumph of mind and
of virtue, which is as inevitable as
the march of truth.

But now, Thersites is the model
and Epaminondas is forgotten.

Charleston Courier.

Hypocrites are of two kinds—the
modish or fashionable, and the vul-
gar or common. The first endeav-
ours to appear more virtuous than
he really is; the other wishes to
seem more virtuous.